

Exercises

2) Yes, it is correct to say that modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in the industry. It is because modern farming methods use a high-yielding variety of seeds. These seeds require both chemical fertilizers and pesticides, agricultural implements like tractors and proper irrigation facilities like electric tube wells and all these elements are manufactured in industries. However, on the other hand, traditional farming methods use a relatively low-yielding variety of seeds and use cow dung and other natural manures as fertilizers, which is why they are less dependent on industrial outputs.

3) The spread of electricity helped the farmers of Palampur as it helped in the transformation ~~of the~~ of the irrigation system of the village. The farmers earlier used Persian wheels to draw water from wells and irrigate small fields. But after the spread of electricity, electric tubewells replaced these Persian wheels. The first tubewell was installed by the govt., but later private tube wells were also set up by the farmers, resulting in the cultivation of the entire 200 hectares of irrigated land by the 1970s.

4) It is important to increase the land under irrigation because farming is the main source of income for the maximum part of the population in India and only less than 40%

of the land is cultivable in the country. Farmers are dependent on the erratic monsoon season, and if the rainfall is less, farmers are ~~bound~~ bound to suffer a major loss. So if the water is provided for irrigation to the farmers for a large portion of land, it would give better output and make more land cultivable in India and also encourage farmers to take up newer farming methods without the fear of suffering loss.

5) The distribution of land among the 450 families of Palampur is as given below:

<u>Area of land cultivated</u>	<u>Number of families</u>
0	150
less than 2 hectares	240
more than 2 hectares	60

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6) Why are the wages farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages?

Ans → There are many landless farm labourers who are paid less than the minimum wages in Palampur. The government declares wages for a farm labourer as ₹ 300 per day, but the competition for work among the farm labourers is very high, which is why people agree to work for lower wages.

7) To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping. It is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land. The best example of this is the cultivation in Palampur. In Palampur, Jowar and Bajra grow during the rainy season, followed by

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potato between ~~October~~ October and December and during the winter season, wheat is sown for this the well-developed system of irrigation.

9) A farmer with 1 hectare of land will be called a small farmer. Since the area for cultivation is small, the outcome may also not be high. So in order to be able to yield the land in the best possible way, the farmer needs money. This money is borrowed from a moneylender at a high interest rate and at times may also have to work as a farm labourer for the moneylender. Once the farm is cultivated, produce has to be divided for personal use and for selling in the market. Whatever profit is earned, the farmer has to usually give it away to the moneylender, and little sum of money is left for the use

of the farmer himself. The only help a small farmer gets is that of his family members.

10) Large and medium farmers sell surplus farm products from a part of their produce and kept for buying capital for the next season. A few of them give away the savings to small farmers and loans at high interest rates and get back the amount by the next season. Thus, they are able to arrange for the capital for farming for their own savings. Some farmers might also use the savings to buy cattle, trucks or to set up shops.

11) Sawita got a loan from Tejpal Singh at the rate of interest of 24% for 4 months and also had to work for Tejpal Singh as a farm labourer at the wage of ₹ 100 per day during the harvest season.

The case would have been different if Sawita would have taken the loan from a bank, it is because the rate of interest would have been able to pay complete attention to our own field during the time of harvest.

- 12) *
- * Dairy
 - * Transportation
 - * Commercial stores
 - * Pishing
 - * Mining

13) ~~case~~ To promote more non-farm production activities in villages the following steps can be taken:

- * Loans must be available for people at lower interest rates so that they can start up the non-farm activities.
- * Proper markets should be set up so that the produced goods can be sold.

* The concerned authorities may set up the better ~~transported~~ transportation between cities and villages so that the produced goods can be transported to cities and more money can be earned through the non-farming activities.